Amusements To-Day, Abbey's Park Theater-The Secot. Riper Opera Hause—The Meentla Houned's Naveum—Brooker mr Huck Bary's Theatte—Ail the Ram. Crond Opera House—New Erangellas Lawerly's 14th St. Theatre—Commercial Drus Haverly's 5th Av. Theatre—Donne Junio. Bladiana Square Theatre-Hard Kirks. No tropolitan Concert Hall-Concert. adard Theatre-little Taylor. Using Square Theatre—Voter Family. Wallack's Theatre—The World. Windoor Theatre—The Emigrants.

Mr. Blaine and the Star Mail Frauds.

We received vesterday from a responsible correspondent in Washington a letter which is printed on the first page of this paper. distinctly charging that Mr. BLAINE was somehow concerned in the Star mail frauds, and that his visit to New York the other day was for the purpose of smothering the testimony, or, as our correspondent expresses it, "fixing it up."

Another correspondent in Washington, in a less aggressive and less explicit manner, alleges substantially the same thing.

What truth there may be in these accusations we do not profess to know; but some familiarity with Mr. BLAINE's earlier public history obliges us to state that it is not absolutely impossible that they should be true.

These reports also chime in with the pub-He rumor according to which Mr. CONKLING possesses against Mr. Blaine's integrity as a public man evidence of a more startling character than any that has ever been produced. It would not be surprising if this nileged evidence should relate to the matter spoken of by our correspondents.

Of course, such an affair must be probed to the bottom. The charges will either be proved or they will be disproved. If they are true, they will be maintained; if they are false, they will be overthrown. We trust the latter may be the result. We hate to see any man proved to be a scoundrel or a fraud.

Why Not Elect Two Democrats?

The contest at Albany is arresting the attention of the whole country. Of the one hundred and sixty members of the Legislature, one-third are Democrats. The other two-thirds are Republicans, split into factions so hostile to each other that they can hardly by any possibility unite upon the same Senatorial candidates in their own

The Democrats are out of power both in this State and in the nation. The struggle at Albany affords an excellent opportunity for the Democrats to demonstrate before the eves of the whole people that they have faith in their own principles and in their own men. They should show this by naming two Democrats for Senators, who, by universal acknowledgment, would do honor to the State. Having presented two such candidates, the fifty-four Democrats should ask the one hundred and six deluded and demoralized Republicans, now rent into nearly equal factions, to vote for them.

Why should not the contest take this turn? Have the Democrats given up all idea of winning great battles? Do they think that their chief end as a party is to allow themselves to be used in every sharp conflict by one wing or the other of the Republican party? Do they expect in this way to win that measure of public confidence that will carry them into power? Are they, in every close contest, to become the mere footballs of some Stalwart or Half Breed leader, who is hard pushed for votes enough to drive his programme through?

The Democrats in the Legislature should rise above this, and let the broken Republicans go to pieces in their own way. Or rather, the Democrats, in the present entangled condition of the Senatorial struggle, should name such distinguished candidates, and pursue such an elevated course, as will induce all sensible Republicans to up their hopeless quarrel and join in electing the Democratic nominees.

The Farmers and the Railroads.

In 1865 there were 34,000 miles of railway in the United States. In 1881 there are 94,000 miles. In 1865 we produced of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat 1,127,499,-187 bushels. In 1880 the crop was 2,448,079,-181 bushels, an increase of 1,320,579,994 bushels.

These figures are presented by Mr. Ep-WARD ATKINSON in a paper contributed to the Journal of the American Agricultural Association. His object is to show that while all producers have profited enormously by the extension of our railroads, the farmers, and especially the Western farmers, have reaped the greatest benefit. They would be helpless without them, for they are at a vast distance from markets, and excopt for the new railroads, which have been chiefly built at the West, wide areas of the fertile lands now under cultivation beyond the Mississippi would never have been turned by the plough.

But while the Western farmers have gained so much by the increase of railroads. they have simultaneously profited by a steady decline in the rates charged for freights. This reduction has been considerable in the case of our railroads generally during the last ten years, but nowhere has it been so large as on the great lines which run between the West and the East.

Take, for instance, the line which does the most business, and the one whose traffic consists mainly of products of agriculture and general merchandise, and very little of coal-the Lake Shore and New York Central and Hudson River. In 1870 the charge per ton per mile on the Lake Shore was \$1.59, and on the Central it was \$1.84. In 1.70 it had been reduced to 61 cents and 79 cents a ton, respectively. Meantimo the number of tons carried by the Lake Shore had increased from 2,978,725 in 1870 to 7,541,294 in 1879, and on the Central from 4.122,000 tons in 1870 to 9,441,213 in 1879. That is, on the average of these two roads the tons moved increased 175 per cent, during the ten years; but, owing to the reduction in rates, the earnings from freights in-

creased only about 29 per cent. The Western farmers, therefore, gained many times more than the railroads by the smaller rates for freight on these lines. And an equivalent reduction was made on all the lines from Chicago eastward, and on all those which enter Chicago from the west But for it, the splendid crops we have had during the last ten years, and especially from 1875 to 1880, would not have been posstile. They could not have been moved, and they could not have been placed on the semboard at prices which would have permitted their exportation.

This decrease in the rates for freight, moreover, has been brought about by the operation of the natural laws of trade. It as not been effected by legislation, nor has In the first place, the substitution of steel second election of Carrier Das ardently as he rails for iron rails has made a vastly greater | advocated the first, but, we trust, with less suc-

business possible, and it can be done at a much smaller cost proportion-More freight can be carried with much less damage to the road. Next, the consolidation of lines which has been going on during the period of the reduction has lowered the cost of running the roads. Competition between rival lines has also contributed its part, and competition with the waterways of the country, working constantly, and each year more effectively,

has beloed likewise. The proposition with which Mr. ATKINSON starts out-that, instead of being their enemies, the railroads are the greatest and most helpful friends the farmers haveseems, therefore, to be well established.

Thomas A. Scott.

No man-we mean no business man-of this age has made a broader or a deeper mark than Thomas A. Scott. Most persons must have been astonished to learn that he was only fifty-eight at the time of his death; for he had done work enough, and work of which the world was bound to take notice, to have occupied the longest lifetime.

Col. Scorr was a remarkable man. His natural gifts were great, and his industry was predigious. But the most valuable quality he had was absolute confidence in the conclusions of his own mind. The instant they were reached, he was ready to act upon them. He never felt the necessity of going back to review the processes of reasoning by which he had arrived at an opinion; when the opinion was once formed it was carried into immediate effect. This decision it was which made him a great man of affairs, and enabled him to conduct

so many vast enterprises at the same time. Col. Scorr was among the first of the strong, self-willed, domineering men who came forward to occupy the immense field of novel business opened up by railroading in America. Perhaps no person exercised a more distinct and controlling influence than he during the whole development of our present system of transportation. As Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad he was the moving and governing spirit, and as President he was preëminent in talent, activity, and influence, as in station. The work of that huge corporation, confessedly one of the best managed in the world, is to-day conducted upon the general policy as well as upon the particular principles of

administration laid down by Col. Scott.

life which it is not so pleasant to contemplate. He knew no law but his own will and the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or any other with which he was concerned. He went straight to his object by the readlest way that offered. When he had to deal with the Commonwealth he regarded nothing but the end in view; and he calculated the value of a Legislature as he would calculate the value of a coal bank. What he wanted he bought and paid for; and he always managed to retain such a connection with the ruling politicians of both parties as made it impossible for the public rights to be honestly maintained against any assault by the railroad company. The history of Pennsylvania during his ascendency is one of recreant Legislatures, and consequent public robbery and corruption almost unparalleled. The system failed only when the chief manager of it had himself begun to fail physically and mentally. The four-million steal, for which KEMPLE and his associates suffered conviction, would hardly have been defeated had the man who engineered the sal of the public works, the repeal of the hange tax, and similar measures been personally present and in his old-time vigor.

The flexibility of Col. Scorr's opinions in matters of public policy was well illustrated by his curious change as to the Texas-Pacific. For years after the panic of 1873 he appeared, every winter, in the lobby of Congress, demanding an enormous subsldy for that read, in order to maintain an 'open highway" against the Gould and HUNTINGTON monopoly. But no sooner had he sold out his interests to those very men, than he was completely overcome by the force of their arguments, and emphatically denounced the whole policy of subsidies as economically false, dangerous, and corrupt; and there can be no doubt that he believed what he said. He was a proudspirited but a most generous man; he was a free giver, and none who knew him will believe that his treasures were all of the kind which perish. We wish sincerely we could write that his life had been an unmixed good, and his influence always for the best.

Has Judge Robertson's Commission Been Signed ?

If it has been, he has no longer a right to his seat in the State Senate. The contest for his confirmation was prolonged and bitter. The President and Secre-

tary of State were greatly elated when his nomination finally went through, for they felt that they had won a signal victory. Under such circumstances it seems unlikely that there would be any unnecessary delay in the making cut and signing of Judge Robertson's commission. It was a labor of love which would naturally be quickly performed.

Judge Robertson is now holding on to his seat in the Senate in order to bring the influence of his Federal office to bear upon

the proceedings of that body. An investigation into his right to sit would be in order. If his commission as Collector has been made out and signed, then, according to the decision of Chief Justice Marshall, he has no business in the State Senate.

ournal, reports that "HALSTEAD still has hopes of the Berlin mission." Of course this means Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD of Cincinnati. The fact may be so, although a sneer seems to be intended. What we have to say about it is that if Mr. Halstead would like to be Minister to Germany, there is, on grounds of public policy, no reasonable objection to interfere with his wishes. He is a man of talent, of industry, and, above all, handsome enough to make a fine appearance in the American diplomatic uniform of a black dress coat and white choker. Besides, he is an old friend of Prince BISMARCK, having made his acquaintance amid the fire and carnage of Gravelotte, where BISMARCK found him wandering about afoot and hungry, and took him in like a gentleman and gave him a good dinner. We dare say BISMARCK would now be glad to see him in Berlin. In fact, the two men have characteristics in common, except that HAL-STEAD is younger than the Prince, and can't old a candle to him in drinking beer. But for other reasons, we should be sorry to have the Field Marshal removed from Cincinnati. It would desirny the equilibrium of journalism in that beautiful metropolis. What would secome of the Commercial if its great editor should be removed to Europe? Who would remain to hold it up against the assaults of the Gazette, with the true goodness of Deacon Richt-AND SMITH diffusing a soft moral luminosity brough its columns, and the reckless malignity of Roseo Read, heightened by long practice in the ways of wickedness, sharpening the point of every poisoned arrow? We trust, therefore, it been the result of the threats of Grangers. sien, but will remain in Ohlo to advocate the that HALSTEAD will not accept the Berlin mis-

cess. A little political adversity and a little public chastening might do Halstead a great deal of inward good.

"Hist!" said the Lone Fisherman of the Adirondacks, " was not that thunder?"

Those embarrassed gentlemen at Albany who don't know how to vote for Senators have one course open to them for which there is an honored precedent. They can resign their commissions, go home, and then see if they can ret back.

It is feared that the election of Senators will prevent the Legislature from considering the several pending amendments to the game laws. If by any chance the amendments are aken up before the election, a new one should be added prohibiting politicians from eating

Truly the Puritan is all-conquering Under a new Sunday law in Alexandria, Va. one Sunday newspaper has suspended publi-cation, the carrier of another paper was fined \$7 for delivering it on Sunday, a confectioner was fined \$2 for a Sunday delivery of ice cream and a man who offered fish for sale on the wharf on the same day paid \$4 fine. The cititens are said to be rebellious, and the old style New England Sunday is not likely to be maintained there.

Border settlers who are looking hopefully for a Ute war this summer will derive little enouragement from the council just held by Major O. H. Moone, Sixth Infantry, with several chiefs of the White River Utes, the band that lought Thornbungh. Gen. Porg had ordered that a road should be built from White River camp to the Uncompance agency, and Major Moone wished to know how the Utes would take the project. He addressed the Indians substantially as follows:

"That road will be built. All is right. When I build that road It will be a friendly act-io war about it. We will not make you any trouble unless you make us trouble about building the road. I advise peace instead

The first chief to reply was WASH, who, after a general and probably undeniable proposition that "white men lie," spoke of the main sub-

"This is all right. The read to all right. Utes don't want to fight. They shake hands with the white man." Coloran redufereed this pithy wisdom by similar remarks:

"The new road is all right; fix it. I have condested hear slright. Cod. Mooks talks good; the whites talk good; all right all the time. I feel good; believe in one talk; I believe in After Major Moone had expressed his purpose

to preserve strict veracity in his reports to Washington, Uncaraugorrs announced him self and his opinion in the matter: But there is another phase of Col. Scorr's

"This is an Uncompanere: this is all right; the talk is ill right; the road all right. I would like lightly see this control talk. Benev agent Uncompanere, like him see his talk, because it is all right." Finally Tantecutures agreed with the brother

who had last spoken, to this extent: "All right; this wagon road across country no lie ton't want no lie; this talk pretty good; I like it."

Altogether, the results of this council are cerainly promising. It is true that Cononan and Wash by no means speak for all, even of the White River Utes, and have rivals and enemies in their band. But at least, so far as heard from. no hostility to the project of the road has been

The sun came out of the clouds this week with a spotted face. The spots are growing larger and increasing in number. Peeping around the eastern edge of his disk yesterday were the outlying specks and faculte of yet another great on-coming group. The astronomers have made it uncomfortable enough with their theories about sun spots and the weather. But the nervous may feel thankful that the early astrologers were not armed with telescopes. If they had known how freekled the sun's face is at times, they would have constructed more horrible horoscopes than the modern RAPHARLS and Zankiels ever dreamed of.

At the anniversary meeting of the American Unitarian Association in Boston on Tuesday evening the Rev. Rush R. Shippen, secreary of the association, delivered an eloquent appeal for new efforts to spread Unitarianism 'I would," he exclaimed, "rally the younger men from the fascinations of Buddhism and he bewitching dreams of beathen religious." Now, is it true that the younger men of this country are fascinated with Buddhism, and that they are indulging in bewitching dreams of heathen religions? Where is the evidence that any number of intelligent American citizens are inclined to become Buddhists, or to adopt any religion of heathendom in preference to Chrislanity? If Mr. Shippen has information on this subject which is not accessible to the public at arge, we hope he will bring it out at once. If there is such a thing as he announces, the fact ought to be clearly established. For our part, we cannot see any such tendency; but as Mr. SHIPPEN elsewhere declares that "we are encomparsed with an infinite ether of the unknown," it is very possible that he is speaking rather from imagination than from fact.

Great Picture by the Hungarian Master From the Parision.

Mr. Munkacsy's picture of "Christ before Piste" is about seven motres long and five and a half me res high, and contains some twenty life-size figures, The picture is admirably composed and painted. It is, indeed, the most important work that the prist has yet produced, and in boidness of touch and harmony of colring it is masterly.

From the masserty.

From the point of view of some who theorize on reigious art, Mr. Munkacsy's "Christ before Pilate" will
e considered beretical because it is realist. Nothing ould be more dissimilar than the bold and realist figure of Munkacey and the glossy and lifeless puppets of Bon-guereau, for instance. Mr. Munkacey has thrown ande routine, and has thrown much of his own personality into the representation of the famous scene which he has determine.

There is very little research of archeological detail brist has been brought before Pilate; the Roman tio ernor seems to be healtating between his conscience which absolves Christ, and State reasons, which requir him to support his master's popularity by giving Christ over to the mub. Christ is dressed in a white robe. He s a human and intellectual Christ. Some of Pilate's consellers look upon him with sympathy; others regard him with the hatred of fanaticism. Behind the accessed, kept back by a centurion, is the howling and mocking crowd of fanatics and badands. In one corner, clevated on some steps, a woman with a child in her arms cor templates Christ with pity and emotion. In the back-ground is a patch of oriental sky and lanscape seen brough an archway. The Louisville Commercial, a Republican

In short, whatever may be our individual preferences the matter of art, we cannot hesitate to proclain Christ before Pilate" a masterpiece of its kind, and painting of a boldness and realism which are character

stic of our epoch. The Co-operative Dress Association.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have rom the first deprecated communications to the press egarding the suit brought by me against the ex-organiz-ing Secretary of the Conjugative Dress Association Secretary of the Cooperative Dress Association inited), but as a "Stockholder" appeals to THE SUS for nformation, I desire to state, unofficially, that the suit is rivale, and in no way disturbs the security of the asso-ation's funds, which are safely stowed away in bank. However, in justice to myself, let me aild that the suit was brought by me against the ex-Secretary in the nitinate interest of the association, and with the approval of its counsel. The amount involved is about \$2,500. and, if ever recovered, will be turned into the treasury, as this suit is not for spoils, but for rights. If it be lost by is this suit is not nor spoin, but for rights. If it be lost by me, the association lesses nothing; if gained, the association shows nothing; if gained, the association shows the descent of the state publicly, as my awares have charge of the case. The supposition that \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Fig. 30}\$, where not sappropriated simply takes. The stock was raised inclinding excesses, for \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Fig. 30}\$, which is less than \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Fig. 30}\$.

the money. It is the duty of every stockholder who wishes informa-m concerning the association to come direct to the r tnew a Board of Directies so faithful as that by the Cooperative Dress Association (Limited). Figure 1. Stockholder had read the advertisements of the second which have appeared not only in Tracket, but in every duly issue to purched in New York, he would not have used in the purchase to the second not have asset in the explanation to the second not have asset in the companion at the tracket. But I fixed that Yerossa, May 24.

An Actress who is a Falthful Christian.

From Nym Certile's Festitetas.

Confirmed in the Episcopal Church in New Orients in 1980, Lotta has been true to her professions and her faith.

BLAINE, NOT GARPIELD, CECSBING

WASHINGTON, May 26 .- There is more than the shadow of truth in the assertion that the contest is between Conkling and Blaine, rather than between Conkling and Garfield. That the contest was precipitated by Blaine does not rest on conjecture. As late as two weeks ago, when Gov. Foster visited Washington, the question would have been compromised and pence preserved but for Blaine. Garfield agreed to the arrangement. Foster telegraphed the fact home to Ohio, but Blaine, hearing how matters stood, stepped in and persuaded Gar-

field to fight. What followed was the result. So, to all intents and purposes, the fight is between Conk-ling and Blaine. It is by no means certain that Garfield, after Robertson's confirmation, would not have relented and consented to the return

of Conkling and Platt without further fight.

The renomination of Woodford & Co. with Stalwarts for Marshal for New York and Collector at Buffalo, to the infinite diagust of the Half Breeds, fully justifies such a conclusion. Blaine would have prevented Garfield doing this if he could. It was part of Foster's plan of reconciliation and peace—the part Binine failed to present. Furthermore, Garfield gave the assurance that he would direct Robertson in his Custom House appointments to make no discrimina-

tion against the Staiwarts.

Blaine regards this as his fight—knows it would not exist but for his persistent keeping of Garfield up to the sticking point, which has taxed his resources of persuasion, not to say of

It is this action of Blaine, in connection with other acts, such as the attempt to folst Chandler into the office of Solicitor-General, that constitutes the wedge that has occasioned Garfield much trouble, and may yet lead to Blaine's retiring from the Cabinet. More than all else it is this mischievous course of Blaine—the policy of rewards and punishments—that has produced discord in the Cabinet, and now threatens to split it.

duced discord in the Cabinet, and now threatens to split it.
Garfield feels the force of what Foster and others say to him, to wit. "This rupture with Conkling is wholly unnecessary. You might just as well have had his support, with concert in the party, without abating a particle of your own dignity or fidelity to your friends. It was your business to prevent, not make, discord. Merrit's term had two years to run. Turning him out was in violation of your own oftenessed professions. Robertson's appointment was the most certain way to create irreparable trouble. It was your duty to do all things for peace. You had a right—that is, possessed the power—to nominate Robertson, and whoever disputes that is wrong; but that is not the question. It is, Why do the unnecessary thing when war would be the inevitable consequence?"

To this language of reproof by his own

not the question. It is, Why do the unnecessary thing when war would be the inevitable consequence?"

To this language of reproof by his own friends Garfield has no answer. He feels himself compromised with thinking men, and is constantly disposed to qualify his action in the interest of peace, and would do many things even now in that direction but for Biano. Therefore it is substantially true that the contest to be decided at Albany is in a large measure between Conkling and Biana, involving the Administration, it is true, but not originally as the act of Conkling. All the hard facts in the case fixing the real character of the issue, run straight back to Blaine.

Garfield is a sympathetic man. He has no natural liking for contention, except in lebate, when he can do his part by talking. In such a field he is ever ready to meet any fee, Not so, nowever, in the field into which he has been thrust, and for which he had no previous training, has no natural aptitude or relish. I can understand how he might be excused for doing many foolish things, on the ground of the weakness resulting from the very desire to cultivate the arts of peace, rather than to rush into open fight. It is then he is a wretched biunderer, Benizing this, he is led to prevaricate and frequently do what, if let to himself, he never woulded. It would not be difficult to weak-cuse, if not justification; for to what an extent is a man accountable for acts resulting from nureal weakness when surrounded by bad influences?

It is probably not too much to say, not, how-

It is probably not too much to say, not, how-Garfield is happily recovering was superinduced by the trials and troubles of his position, especially in this very particular. It was and is the sentiment of the Presidential household that Garfield has had a had adviser in Blaine. If it were possible, Garfield would undo what has been done. For an absolute certainty it may be said he would not travel a second time the path he has pursued the last two months. There is probably something due him for the regrets with which he is visited; certainly he deserves compassion for the special weskness which has been the cause, under Biaine, of all his trouble.

While I am considering whose fight this is, it will be well to bear in mind that Robertson's appointment and the antagonizing of Conking were approved by no other member of the Cabinet than Blaine. Windom, who ought to have Jual his own way as to the Colletorship, was positively opposed to the removal of Merritt, in whom specially he felt perfect confidence. That Secretary has not yet seen a single good reason for Robertson's appointment and present a single good reason for Robertson's appointment had many against

positively opposed to the removal of Merriu, in whom specially he felt perfect confidence. That Secretary has not yet seen a single good reason for Robertson's appointment, but many against it. The most that can be said is that the Cabinet consented—rather did not protest—against Biaine's scheme. Garfield being carried into it by Biaine's overmastering will.

Merritt's removal and Robertson's appointment hever was an Administration measure in any proper sense. At no step of subsequent events has a single Cabinet officer had any other central than rearet, in which, at the bottom,

in any proper sense. At no step of subsequent events has a single Cabinet officer had any other feeling than regret, in which, at the bottom, Garffeid has shared. Of course when it came to knock-down blows, they stood together, every man of them wishing he had protested in time and provented Biaine's mischief.

So much for whose fight is this?
Should Conking win, as Garffeld's mind is working. I should not be surprised if he were found more than consenting, as when Mine-Vengh went in and beat Chandler and laid out Biaine. It looked for the moment as though Garffeld had suffered defeat; but he was more than whiling it should, since Binine's miachief was thwarted. Let no one doubt that the time is not far off when it will be necessary to decide between Garffeld and Biaine. As matters are and are to be, the Half Breeds could not do a more effective thing for Garffeld than to lay out Biaine and his schemes. It will come to be so seen by all men before long.

Any one even tolerably familiar with signs can readily see the coming storm. The portents are in the air. Discord inheres in the situation. The outcome will be the inevitable result of cross purposes, an attempt to make a harmonious whole of elements that won't mix.

ONE FARTHING FOR FIRING OFF ROCKETS.

How an American Celebrated the Fourth of July in London.

From the London Times. In the Queen's Bench Division, on May 12, at the sittings in Hanc, before Lord Coleridge, Mr. Justice Freid, and Mr. Justice Bowen, a motion for a new tria in the case of Coomband wife against Moore was heard t was an action against the principal proprietor of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels," who is an American and lives at St. John's Wood, for annoying the plaintiff and his wife, who are his near neighbors, by letting off rockets on the night of the 4th of July, the centenary of American independence. According to the case for the plaintiff, more than a dezen rockets had been let off at midnight, and the explosions lasted for half an hour, and sounded, it was said, like cannon, and so alarmed and startled the lady as to affect her nervous system and the defendant;" but they ultimately agreed to a verdict

for the plaintiff, for a farthing damages.

Mr. Ribbon now moved for a new trial, on the cround that the verbict was measured in a widence, and that the tamages were so siterly inadequate that the verbict was perverse and amounted, in a legal senset for indeednate. Lord Coleridge—You get your farthing. The amount of damages is for the tury.

Mr. Ribbo—Hall the amount was so ridiculously small as to render the verbet illocked and about Mr. Kilton-Hat be amount was so risichlossy small sto tender the verifict licerical and atsurd. Lord Coleridge—All versites for a tarthing are in a ricit sense illegical for of course in no case does a far-ling measure the amount of the damaces. But the real learning of such a verifict is this—the jury say to the arties, "Go Your way," thinking that a fit end of the

ase.

Mr. Ribton urged that it was the result of a compro-nise. The letting off reckets at midnight was an uniaw-niar causing anniance to bedshiors, and the firstle-lect of an action, and the damages ought not to be rule.

Lord Coleridge said that after all it was only letting off a lew rockets.

Mr. Introduction—It was more than a few rockets, my lord. I am afraid your lerd-slip is tood of rockets. [Laughter, There was such a horse created at the dead of nicht that I am sure little shade of Washington had revisited the earth he would have stornly reluked his enthusiastic countrynam. [Much laughter, Lord Coleridge observed that the jury—an Emilish jury—had given the American a verdief against the Englishman. Mr. Ribton-Oh my lerd, the question of nationality

rie. Lord Coleridge, however, with the concurrence of his

OFFICIAL WHITEWASHING.

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- They investigate beautifully at Washington, and whitewash effi-ciently. J. O. P. Burnside is the disbursing officer of the Post Office Department, and he manages on \$2,500 a year to support a family. to live iuxuriously, to keep a carriage, to figure as a prominent sportsman, and to do other things which require a good bank account.

able from the large annual contingent fund. The disbursement of this fund has become one of the greatest abuses, by collusion with con-tractors, and by wanton waste and stealing of public property. The clerks generally are improvident, and are borrowers before pay day. provident, and are borrowers policie pay day.
They depend upon Shylocks for loans, or upon
the diabursing officer for advances.
Charges were recently preferred against
Burnside seriously affecting his integrity.
They were referred to subordinates in the Post
Office, with a fellow feeling for the inculpated
disburser, and perhaps owing him obligations.
The investigators applied the whitewash brush
liberally. The charges were dismissed incontinently; and, thus purified, Burnside resumes
business at the old stand, and of course will
ask Gongress to increase the continent fund
next session. The work of reform goes braveiry on, and this member of Brady's staff rejoices
in agrand yieddention.
George A. Sheridan, recently predecessor of
Mr. Fred Douglass as Recorder of Deeds, and
now gentleman at large, waiting for a first-class
Consulate, has also been handsomely vindicated
by a charming committee of Post Office clerks,
without power to administer onths or to put
troublesome questions.
This redountable General was charged with They depend upon Shylocks for loans, or upon the diabursing officer for advances.

by a charming committee of Fost Office clerks, without power to administer oaths or to put troublesome questions.

This redountable General was charged with fraudulent equisition of a patent for mall-bag fasteners, whereby the inventor was despived of his rights in a contract, by which the General obtained \$28,500 from Brady, late Star service Assistant Postmaster-General. The inventor offered this fastener to the department in 1879 for a royalty of three cents each. But he did not know the art of procuring contracts, and his bid was rejected.

When Sheridan got possession of the patent, in a curious way, the same fastener was accepted, in 1880, for nineteen cents royalty each, by the same subordinates who had pronounced it worthiess the year before. Their eyes had been opened to unseen perfections. Brady discovered unsuspected merits when Sheridan came to the front. A committee of clerks recently gave Sheridan a clean bill of health, and now he is ready for a new career of usefulness.

SUMMONED TO COURT.

Charges of Corruption Against the Trustees of the Phliadelphia Gas Works.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 .- City Solicitor Wm. Nelson West to-day filed in the Court of Common Pieas, No. 1, a bill in equity on behalf of the city against Jas. McManes, Nathan Hilles, and the other members of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, citing them to appear and answer within fourteen days. It is charged in the bill that the works have been grossly neglected, and much money lost in consequence, and that the trustees have been guilty of such acts of negligence, mismanagement, and actual or legal fraud as render them unfit to continue in their respective offices, and liable to account to the city for divers large sums of money fraudulently converted to their own several uses at the expense of the Trust, by connivance and collusion between the persons who have from time to time constituted the Board of Trustees, whereby such conversions were rendered possible: that the trustees have made no effort to secure coal at reasonable rates, but since 1876 have paid \$1 per ton more than other

ceffort to secure coal at reasonable rates, but since 1876 have paid \$1 per ton more than other consumers using the same quality, causing a loss of \$1,250,000; that during the whole of the said period the conduct of said trustees in their purchase of supplies, and in the fixing of prices therefor, has been wasteful, negligent, imprudent, and lacking in the most ordinary care and regard to the interests intrusted to them.

Pavoritism is charged in the most ordinary care and regard to the interests intrusted to them.

Pavoritism is charged in the purchase of pipe, and an instance given that on Sept. 24, 1879, the trustees entered into a contract with Jesse W. Starr, Sr., to supply a large quantity of castion pipe at prices in excess by some \$1,670 of prices which an equally responsible firm of manufacturers, R. D. Wood & Co., had tendered its readiness to deliver the said Jesse W. Starr, Sr., was permitted by the trustees or their employees to deliver pipe not in accordance with the requirements of the contract according to weight, whereby a loss was inflicted to an extent of about \$1,470 additional.

The bill also charges that since Jan. 1, 1876, there has been a leakage of \$600,000 in excess of the necessary percentage, and that \$700,000 has been expended for superfluous labor for political objects; that instead of devoting their time, as it was their duty to do, to the management of the works, they permitted incompetent employees to do what pleased them, contenting themselves with using the works as a means of promoting their own political and personal ands; that many of the trustees have derived from the Trust, in the management thereof, illegal profits to a year large axtent, which, in fraud or violation of their duty, they have converted to their own use. The bill asks that the defendants shall be called to a strict accountability, and that an injunction be issued restraining them from further management of the Gas Trust until a further order.

The Parmers and the Non-producers. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: Twoderive from the products of their labor everything they consume and accumulate. They contribute the means to all the balance of our people to procure all they conto all the balance of our people to procure all they con-sume and accumulate except the amount derived from the sale to foreigners of the products of our mines and manufactories, which have nover in any year reached \$20,000,000 in value. The amount thus contributed deprives the farmers, with few exceptions, of any compensation for the capital employed in their operations, and their contributed the contributed of their contributed of the capital contributed of their operations, and their contributed of their contributed of their contributes of their capital contributes of the contributes and afficial of our time and their capital and services. These results are the sequences of existing laws.

Justice and sound policy demand that a just squality should exist between the compensations for the capital and services of the producer's and non-ordinates.

A just and happy equilibrium in the profits of money lending and residency can be exhibited and maintained by the wise exercise of the right of our Federal Government to collect from our people money capit to be yet in the context from our people money capit to be yet in the context from our people money capit to be yet in the context from our people money capit to be so. A just rail to make and issue emain money to the so. A just rail to make and issue emain money to the so. A just rail to make and issue emain without and can be maintained by laws faxing the salaries of the officials of our federal, state, and municipal Governments.

What do the Sweedenborgians Think I nanulactories, which have never in any year reached

What do the Swedenborgians Think !

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I would like to know what the Swedenborgians think of the re-vised New Testament. As you are doubtless aware, Swedenberg carries the doctrine of verbal inspiration to an extreme beyond the most orthodox, alleging that the "Word" is infallible, and that something divine pertains every little point and twist of the Hebrew Letters. As the Gospela, the spoken words, emanating from Berly, line in Hemselve, &c., &c. low, in view of the fact that the revisers dy a two-rols vote have omitted many passages here force held red and added some new words, what becomes of the pration dogma! Where does unallimity come in, and is it follow a "two-thirds vote!" is seen to me that revision levels to the ground Swe-shery's cardinal doctrine as it shows the doublers that re is no retainty as its what the "Word" service is no retainty as its what he "Word" services. lember's cardinal doctrine as it shows the doubters that there is no certainty as to wind the "Word" actually is, there is no certainty as to wind the "Word" actually is, there is no certainty as to wind the "Polymore of the other inholes of room as "New Church" londinary, or when the constant deal of cook. Or even from a "reviser" would do a great deal of cook. Why should I not that to know and accept an "infallible" church which never "revises" as more logical and self-consistent I is not "Rome or Agnosticism" the ultimate issue—now, more than ever? Morar

Why They Don't Go to Church.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: "What almost countiess thousands in this favored land that never cross a church threshold, or conform even outwardly to the spirit or to the traditional customs of the

Thus deplaces good Bishop Littlejohn. There are, ineed, "countless thousands in this favored land deed, "counties thousands in this favored land" who scorn to we were they are not wanted—who, being comparatively it turnished with ready call, prove hardly welcome in an institution where a chall, prove hardly welcome in an institution where a chall restrict the chiefest recommendation. Henry it as a strength of the chiefest recommendation. Henry it as a strength of the land in the strength of the land in the hardly insolence of wealth more offensive, manifeld in the hardly insolence of wealth more offensive, insuling and ill manners more apparent, and conceived chapter more irrected than wattin the charten doors. Add the prevailing slement of Phariseceius, and the church technical as struch in the institute of thousands who stay away, but who worsen their Maker none the less sincerely, unruffied by esteniations display. The provertial Phasisec of Christ's time was a designifity prediction to Pharisec of Christ's time was a deligniful production had that of the present day.

The Flour Mill Chimney Disaster.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an account of a laborers' union meeting, one of the speakers attributes to me the remark that the death of the two men killed by the failing of the chimney at the flour mill in Broome street was caused by the carelessness of the laborers. integers

I said nothing of the kind. I believe, and said, that the fail of the climiner was caused by the throwing inside the climiner and some trick and not providing for the removal of this deletis as tast as it felt. The accommission of this on the include of the challengy forced out the sales. The persons in charge of this work were the ones who New Yong, May 30.

New Yong, May 30.

Ww. P. Eriannous,

Decoration Day.

To the Entres of The Sen-Ser. Will you kindly reduest the city authorities not to aprinkle the Avenues on
which the military are to match on Decoration Day 1 as
it is a very difficult fack to make a good paralle on slippery stones. It you will kindly give your allended to the
above you will greatly oblige Dersman.

Ear 24. ----

Rats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The rate in our negative theed have get the "apper hand" of ns. Cats are on no institutor avail. Will not some benevolent render of The SUS suggest a remedy?

THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

Bread-and-butter Considerations Keeping the Most of them Silent.

There has been active canvassing among the so-called regular Republican district asso ciations to induce them to give expression to their opinions in regard to the Administration and the New York ex-Senators in the pending contest. With few exceptions, however, they have maintained silence. The Twenty-first District Association, of which Jacob Hess is He pays all the salaries and makes all the purchases for furnishing the department, pay-Chairman, has resolved in favor of the Stalwarts and against the Administration. Ninth District Association, of which ex-Alder-man Jacobus is Chairman, has declared for the Administration and against the ex-Senators. The Central Committee, of which ex-Senator Lent is the Chairman, hitherto very quick to avow its opinions, has ignored the question. In the Thirteenth District, Charles Blackle Chairman, and the Twenty-third District, Donald McLean Chairman, resolutions in approval of the course of the Administration have been referred to special committees, with orders not

to hurry the reports on them.

The silence on the part of so many of the associations is attributed to the fears of the leaders and managers for the patronage which they control at the Custom House. There are about control at the Custom House. There are about 250 employees and holders of offices in the Custom House who are enrolled as members in the district hepublican organizations. Many of them are officers and delegates who have interested themselves conspicuously in local and Sinto politics. Each of the districts has from four to twenty-one places in the Custom House. The associations in the lower part of the city have the least number, and those in the upper part the most. The loss of this patronace would be a scrious blow to the "machine" leaders, and the policy of silence is therefore preferred. The regular Republican association of the fitteenth Assembly District assembled in 352 West Thirty-fifth street last evening, in response to an invitation to meet and approve President Garfield's appointment of Senator Robertson for Collector, and disapprove the course of ex-Senators Conkling and Platt. Sheridan Shook, the Chairman of the association, presided. Mr. S. A. Dillenbeck, the association's Secretary, presented the following:

Rosked. That the Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District of New York stand by the President of their choice and the party of their convenious, and unlessitatingly condemn the factions effort new making to break down the one and thereby break up the other.

Rosked. That we heartly approve of the nonination of William II. Robertson to be Collector of the Fort of New York, and recard his nonmanders confirmation by the Senator of the United States as a descreet tribute to one who has proved himself a sagnitous stateman and a tailing bothe Servand and as an equally descreed reproduced the Holice of the Senator who, failing to compass his rejection. The Heisenberg the Arthur the control of the Senator before the Rosking points and recard his nonmanders and enderse the Rosking points are recarded and the control of the Senate to set the Rosking points and search the control of the Senate to set the control of the Senate to set the control of the Senate to set the control of the Senat 250 employees and holders of offices in the

restand their seats, leaving the control of the Senate to rebell Hrischdiers.

Kosobest, That we contially approve and enderse the action of President Garchel in mastaining his constitutional rights and performing his constitutional duties, in recard to appointments to effice, as well as in resisting arregant dictation and demonstrations of hostility as unprovoked as they are undeserved.

Kesobest, That we should recard the relection of exsenators Constituy and Pratt to the seats which they have vacated as initiating and Pratt to the seats which they have vacated as initiating a needless and improvided war from a rational Administration chosen by Hespithean votes, adhering to Republican policy and in full second with the great body of Republican voters throughout the Union.

ord. That we earnestly counsel and request our ors and members of Assembly to prove their facility

The resolutions were passed without a dis-The resolutions were passed without a dis-senting voice.

Routine business occupied the meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican As-sociation last evening. After the adjournment attention was directed to a table in the ante-room, whereon lay a Staiwart petition awaiting signatures. The petition asked the Legislature to use their vote to return as United States Senators from this State Messrs. Conkling and Platt. The petition received several hundred signatures. It was the intention of those having it in charge to forward it to Albany last evening

CANDIDATES FOR SURGEON-GENERAL.

Gen. Barnes's Retirement Expected, and an Eager Canvass for his Office Going On. It is currently reported among army offieers that President Garfield has decided to place on the retired list Surgeon-General Joseph K. Barnes, who entered the service in 1840, and whom the President, therefore, has authority to retire Gen. Barnes was appointed to his present post as the successor of Surgeon-General Hammond in 1864, over the heads f a number of his seniors, among whom were John M. Cuyler, appointed in 1834; W. J. Sloan. appointed in 1837; James Simons, appointed in 1839 from North Carolina, who remained loyal during the war; and several others. Four of his seniors are still in the army-Drs. Cuyler,

during the war; and several others. Four of his seniors are still in the army—Drs. Cuyler, Sloan, King, and Simons. His promotion in 1805 created a good deal of feeling, and the prospect of his retirement has excited a lively competition for the place.

Among the prominent candidates is Dr. Charles H. Crane, who entered the service in 1848, and has for ten years done much of the hard work in the Surgeon-General's office, Ho is now Assistant Surgeon-General's office, Ho is now Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel, and stands next to Gen. Barnes on the list of army surgeons. He is an able surgeon and a man of plensant manners.

Dr. Crane's chief competitor is Dr. Jedelliah H. Baxter who is his junton in the service, but has been heretofere rapidly promoted over the army in 1871, and was Assistant Medical Purveyor and naming Dr. Baxter entered the army in 1871, and was Assistant Medical Purveyor and naming Dr. Baxter to fill it with the rank of Colonel, This was, of course, the source of great heartburnings in the Medical Department, where the seniors have so often been "jumped." Dr. Baxter's two associate purveyors were made assistants under him, and he took rank in the department next to Dr. Crane, A treesent the deotors of senior service to both these contestants appear to be left out in the cold, and are not speaked to be consulted at all.

Dr. Crane's fixed warmly advacets promo-Crane. At present the doctors of senior service to both these contestants appear to be left out in the cold, and are not spoken of as likely to consulted at all. Dr. Crane's friends warmly advocate promo-

Dr. Crane's friends warmly advocate promo-tion by seniority because Dr. Crano stands next to Dr. Barnes on the list. But if Dr. Baxier should secure the place, that would be only a repetition of the experience of both of them in promotion over the heads of their seniors. There are tourteen surgeous now in the army who entered it before Dr. Crane did and whom he has passed. Dr. Baxier is known as "the best politician in the army."

The prize in dispute is by no means insignifi-cant. First, there is the pay of a Brigadier-General, which is \$5,500. Then there are allowances for quarters and forage, which add \$540 more, making \$6,530.

Fritz Hisgen's Strange Escape.

Print the Communit Goomercial.

Bernard Koebler and Fritz Hiegen yesterday began painting the house at Beds street and Central avenue. Three o'clock in the afternoon found them close to under the eaves, saxiy-five feet from the ground. They started to lower the scaffold a few feet. When the required distance had been reached Hissen called to the partner to hang on to the rope until he illipsent field his partner to hang on to the rope until he illipsent field his sown, when he would come over and perion a like service for him. Hissen had just completed his own kinet when Koehler cried out: "Come over quark; I can't hold it." Hissen, as quickly as possible, started across the acrual bridge, but had not gone two stops when he say the man let go his hold and feit the ladder give way be mouth his leel. From the Cincinnati Con

the man set go his hold and felt the lander give way be neath his leek.

As he began the fall, in the energy of desperation he, with both hands, grasped the aimost smooth top of the built-letter window cornice and there hung in the air, saxly leet frein the passement. Placing the toe of one bood against the window frame he gave his body a slight penducing motion away from the hisses. A second push gave him a better innertia and as he swing an the return toward the window he released his hold and went crashing through the glass safely to the floor of the bourth-story room, from whence he immediately leased out through the aperture he had made to see what had become of his colapsing. Keelher caught the hanging fore with both famils, and lessened his speed all the way down.

Crushed by her Horse Palling.

From the Parisian. Mile, de Ghyka died at the Beaujon Hospital n Monday which of a completed fracture of the left leg, auged by her horse failing on her at the Hipp-drome on the previous Saturday. In spite of the etherts of an emi-ent surgeon, cangrene set in and invaded successively It is said that this young woman, who performed at the Hippodrome under the name of Mile, de Glyka, was married to a Russian count, and that she role in public in order to displease her husband and force him to obtain a division. to young woman died on a plain tittle hospital bed, a ber fluxers covered with rings, and in her ears and on next the magnificent jewels which she were at moment of her terrible tall.

A Feather for Gen. Burnside's Cap. From the Hartford Courant.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-In the progress of collecting hadrian for the volumes of the war is now in control of publication, a cipier sequent tien. Harnesde, then in command at Knoxville, to den Halleck, has been found, in which he bro-p march by was of Atlanta to the sea, to be union without trains, and the troops to be subsided of country. The plan hears date September, less, on better the one which was subsequently executed.

Carlyle's Opinion of an Acquaintance. From the Academy.

An amusing instance of Carlyle's plain speak-ing is reported by a nearer of it. An acquaintainer, with strong scanning of his own, had supported their perti-nationals one evening against tarryle scheme, and was true taken have of at the door. "Good might, sir! And let me tall you that you have capabilities for becoming one of the greatest bores in England.

Quail in California.

From the San Francisco Builetin. Quall are very houndant in Santa Barbara county. In some places the iscenses are composed to postent their growing cross-live acres of Lina beans were wholly destroyed by these birds on one arm.

BUNBEAMS.

-Since January last seventy-eight ships, rith an aggregate of 118,003 time, have been faun-England, and on April 1 there were \$30,000 tens in

progress of constru ... Twenty-six distinct companies have been started since December, 1879, to work the rold mines in South Iodis, with a subscribed capital of \$15,000,000, half of which has been paid for the miner

-"If the sharp practices of which I have heard a little," said the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, in the Baptist Missionary Umon, "are at all prevalent in the mission fields, we shall very soon have to send mission.

aries to the missionaries."

—Anna Dickinson's latest idea is to act the hero, Aurelian, in a play which she wrote averal years ago for John McCullough. It was then intended that she should appear as the heroine, Saski, with the tragedian as Aurelian, but the project fell through.

-A London writer says: "I tasted quita lately some of the first oranges that reached Landon from the Southern States of America. They are distinctly superior to those from Spain and Portugat" it seems probable that a remunerative branch of commerce

will be established between England and Florida.

-Within the last decade seven of the great public men whose fame filled Europe for a couple of generations have died—Napoleon III., Nazzini, Thiers, Victor Emanuel, Plus IX. Alexander IL, and Renconsticia Gortchak ff. Bismarck, and Gladstone are still in bar-ness, but their age will scarcely carry them to best.

-In the Royal Theatre at Munich bou set throwing, wreath and harp giving, and other similar tributes are to be prohibited in the future, except upon rare and special occasions, such as the read ance of an actor after a long lliness or absence, or the oc-currence of his benefit night or anniversary comments rations. Other theatres are advised to do likewis

-The Rev. Dr. William J. Frost has for eleven years been rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Del. During nearly half that time the vestry have been trying to induce him to resign, but he has steadfastly refused, though they passed resolutions repeatedly expressing their desire to part with him. History Lee has now issued an inhibition forbidding him to of ficiate, and he obeys so far as to cease conducting ser-vices; but ne declines to give up the rectory and church records, and the case is to go into a civil court

-The Journal of Applied Science (English) says that the birth of the elder-down industry in lecland may be traced to British trade in the filteenth and six enth centuries. The birds reach the island in May and June, frequenting the firths and estusives, and are never found in inland waters. If the nests are robbed more than thrice the birds will coaway. Three nests give about half a pound of down. A real down coveries weighs only 15 pounds, and cannot be quited; the so-called down quilts weigh 45 pounds, and are not so warm.

-Two clergymen from opposite shores of the United States were in Chicago a few days ago. They were the Rev. I. S. Kalloch of San Francisco and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn. "I should like Rev. Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn, "I should like to clasp the hand of the great Beecher," said Kallech to reporter. "I should like to see his Honor." said Beecher to another reporter; "I have very pleasant collections of his entertainment of me when I was last a San Francisco, although we differ very essentially upon the Chinese question." It is not stated whether these gifted admirers of each other met. -As so much discussion has been raised

over the pronunciation of the English village in Bocks which has given his title to Lord Beaconsfield, it may be interesting to state that in the village itself and the su rounding neighborhood it is pronounced as if written Beckensfield, but all through the rest of England and in society it is pronounced as written, Beaconsfield. The village, which is a long, straggling, slovenly street, is known to many Americans, who have been drawn there to visit the grave of Edmund Burke, which is situated in a corner of the little country church, the apot in which he wrote that after death he would best love to dwell. -A London paper tells us that the Ser-

cant at Arms and his assistants had some misgivings in ackling Mr. Bradlaugh on the floor of the House. The honerable member is one of the most stalwart and museular non on either the Liberal or the Conservative benches and in a physical struggle in which he chose to put forth his strength would be a match for any half dozen of the walters" whom the Sergeant can call to his aid. Mr. Bradlaugh dragged a couple of these waiters along the floor of the House the other night with the case with which a transatiantic liner under way may occasionally be seen dragging a couple of diminutive steam tuga-

-Dukes are descending on us thick as leaves in Vallambross, and promise to become a drug in our society market. We had a brace here together a sum-mer since—the Dukes of Argyll and Heaufort; and now we are tayored with another brace, the Dukes of Suther land and Athole. The latter, who landed at Quebec and is the guest of Lord Lorne, takes New York on his way home. He is married to one of the beautiful daughers of Sir Thomas Monerieffe, a sister of Lady Dudley and Lady Mordaunt, and is the owner of Blair Athole and its famous forest. We have had for some years a Doke resident," of old Italian nobility, in the Duke of Cala-britta, who keeps a restaurant at Hoboken.

-- Love of more than ordinary constancy between Duke Paul of Mecklonburg-Schwerin and the

men who, from the station they occurred and the clear they imbibed at home, one would have supposed the least likely to turn to manual labor. And manual labor it is. All of us dig and delve as Adam did." Hastings Hughes is in the wine business in spain, and while he says that Rughes "has no places for the sais of intexcaling liquous, and by our charter nessioon can be opened within four intes," he ingenously adds: "of course, many of us have some private cases of wine."

-The first and probably last of the esthetics, Mr. Wetmore, was the observed of all observers at the Grosvenor Exhibition, recently opened. He were his hair long and flowing, but slightly curled at the end. His trousers were loose, and made to fall over his boots in slovenly folds. His cost was long and reached to his heels-not an uister, but more of the Newmarket cut. He were an immense flower-only one-in his buttenheld. It was white, and at the drooping kind, and his eyes were onstantly fixed on this adornment with far iii - almiration than on his companion, who had to click betends several times before she could draw his after from the flower to be self. The hat was a wide brid ow-crowned compromise between the Quaker and the billycock. It was placed back on the head, so that the ournful countenance of the wearer remains the lives sed, and his drooping moustache completed the asset of dire metancholy which pervaded the whole figure

-There has just been an exciting contest for Coroner in Middlesex, England. It is difficult to accertain the precise origin of this office, which improve supposes to be peculiar to the British read, but mention of it in a charter of King Atheistans. Chief Justice of the Queen's Bonch, Lord C ead Coroner, and may hold an inquest in all p England he pleases, but his authority has fall been delegated to officers chosen for life by the court counties under a statute of Edward 1. Originally not but Knights could be elected Coroners; but oustince reduced this qualification to the possession of land worth £20 per annum, and no particular nt as to property is now empreed by law. only there are three or four Corobers in each the number in some cases being at or seven. Securate including have their Coroners, for instance, the first stable of the Tower appoints an officer of the kind of that liberty, the Mayor and Commonalty of Land grant the office to whomsever they please and the cut-oner for the city of Wesiminster is applicable to not Dean and Chapter.

-Among many characteristic accorded of the flue-ion imperial family, published time in the latest volume of "Petersong 8- iotr. In 58 following narrative of a quant family "nortent also dea have taken place one evening a lew months of late Can's private drawing room, at a small cut shiefly consisting of his Majeste's near relative present Czerevich, an intelligent lat at 12, was so grandfather's guests upon the occasion in the other was the Grand Data Constanting at the Lord Hall Admiral of the Research by Yel Alexandrovich tool, it appears more than Honed to his grantfather, the Emperer, it part of the evening that the had agreatly hisgreat-main Constantion Non-internal 1 of conversation the Engleric London bounds conthe his wish to his bridge whereight a cated his growtheph was founded asset on wanted? "Dear und" and the wide his "pray show in some of the alice that be Hook "I remain to that, we shill train the "The fleet is not have "All our manners was on next, protecting the process." Give quantity " . Find cannot be true . How is a finished young . Such day, eagerly, . The . I have I will be an indi-late by the type indicated a least fine the discussion yelf. own pockets" Inclean.